

Miller & Rhoads. Miller & Rhoads.

Very Low Prices for Silk and Dress Goods Remnants.

Never before have we had so many remnants and short ends, in January; because never before did we do such a large fall and winter business in these fabrics.

Three reasons why these remnants should interest you—The qualities of the cloths are of the best and the patterns were the most popular of the season—otherwise the remnants would not be as numerous.

The lengths are eminently suitable for your purposes—skirt or waist lengths for yourself and dress lengths for the children.

The prices are low—unusually low in fact as it's our intention to move these remnants all out during this sale if attractive prices will do it.

Our **BLACK GOODS** department stands at the head of its class in Richmond. It follows naturally that the short pieces of these goods should be the most desirable of their kind in the city, whether in silk or woolsens.

Our **COLORED DRESS GOODS** department shows hundreds of remnants in light and dark shades suitable for evening or street wear—among the colored silks being foulards with tiny dots, something that is always worn.

Last in order, but not least in value, comes—Our **LINING** remnants. The right kind of Lining is an essential part of the satisfactory dress, and if a great increase season after season in lining sales is any indication of the "rightness" of a stock, then our lining department is a satisfactory one to women shoppers.

It's a natural sequence that the remnants must partake of the same good qualities as the full pieces.

After all is said about the qualities and quantities of our entire dress goods stock of remnants—remember the prices are down, down, down.

Heavy Fleece Lined Vests and Pants For Women
25c a Garment.

WORTH 39c.

Bought several months ago—delivered Monday. If bought to-day we'd have to charge you 50c for them.

French Flannel or Cashmere Waists For \$1.00 Worth \$1.98
FANCY CASHMERE WAISTS FOR \$1.25 WORTH \$2.98.

You'll see them in the windows, but a closer examination can be had in the waist department second floor.

Miller & Rhoads

NO QUORUM IN MANCHESTER

Four Members Sat Around the Council Chamber

Stove.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEAR

Street Committee Wants \$10,000.

Funeral of Mr. Cashon—Judge

Hancock No Better.

Manchester Bureau, Times-Dispatch, No. 1102 Hull Street, four members of the Board of Aldermen sat around the stove in the Council Chamber last night and talked about the affairs of the city with City Attorney J. Lee.

They waited long for another member, so that a quorum might be present and some business might be transacted. But they waited in vain, and then departed.

Mr. Patram, chairman of the Street Committee; Mr. Hocker, of the Ordinance Committee; Mr. Rind, of the Buildings and Lands Committee, and President Perdue were the four.

The other members were detained for one reason or another, and just as adjournment was taken Mr. Abbott appeared.

Some matters of importance were expected to come up, among them reports from committees.

The Street Committee will probably meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Patram, who got \$7,000 last year, and made good use of it. Now we want more, so we can complete the work we started out to do.

The Lands and Buildings Committee want an appropriation to start the proposed new city hall. There is hardly a probability that such a bill will be introduced at this time, but it is likely that an extraordinary appropriation will be asked for late in the year.

It is probable the Finance Committee may devise a way to get the money for the new building, but it will not come through the regular budget.

FUNERAL OF MR. CASHON.
The funeral of Mr. Payne Cashon will be at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his home, Clover Hill. Mr. Cashon died yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. T. H. Layton, No. 229 Hull Street, of heart failure. He leaves a wife and several children, and was aged fifty-seven years.

CORPORATION COURT.
The January term of this court will begin on Monday. Commonwealth's Attorney Fuge said last night that the docket was a short one, with no important cases.

The condition of Judge Hancock was pronounced as very serious last night. He has suffered much for the past few days, and his friends are growing anxious. Judge Hancock is judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, having been elected by the Legislature at the last session. Judge Clifton will hold court for him during his illness.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
The ladies of West End Church will give an entertainment at the church on Thursday night for the benefit of the Aid Society. Professor C. S. Maurice will present his illustrated lecture, "The

Best Thing in the World" and "Lost in Florida and Found at Last."
PERSONAL AND BRIEFS.
Miss Julia Carroll has returned from a trip to Redville, N. C.
The water commissioners met last night and transacted business. Present were Messrs. Perdue, Green, Hice, Wells and Superintendent Sharp and Clerk Morton.
Mr. E. L. Totty is ill with pneumonia. Judge Pool has authorized John L. Martin to carry a pistol. He is on the rural delivery route.
Mrs. J. H. Eager will deliver an address at Balmbridge Street Church this afternoon on her missionary work in Italy.

VIRGINIA BRIEFS.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Jan. 12.—Frank W. Porter, bartender in a saloon below the city, who shot and killed a negro several weeks ago, is alleged to have shot a negro named William Moseley yesterday. Porter is still at large.
CLIFTON FORGE, VA.—Captain F. H. Atkinson is reported to have had a woman passenger on his train the other day with nine children under the age of six years. She was traveling on one ticket, claiming that the children were entitled to ride free.
COVINGTON, VA.—The Covington Baptist Church Sunday morning joyously celebrated Rev. J. W. Hundley to the pastorate. About six months ago Mr. Hundley, on account of ill health, resigned, but during that time he has almost entirely recovered, and in accordance with the wish of the church has again taken up his work.
STAUNTON, VA.—Jennie Cash, from Augusta, attempted suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. She was sent home by the police.
WYTHEVILLE, VA.—The Southwest Virginia Medical Society began its session here to-day. There is good attendance of medical men. To-night interesting papers were read.

CITY COVERED WITH SNOW AND ICE

Walking on Sidewalks No Easy Task—Boys Enjoy Coasting Down the Hills.

Ice and snow covered Richmond in one enveloping sheet of white yesterday, glistening in the sunlight that lasted through the morning hours.

In every direction, as far as the eye could travel, the streets and the house tops lay under the white mantle of snow, and stiff-frozen snow. The network of wires overhead was misty with the ice that encased them, and each tree was covered from the ground to the tallest twig. During the morning the sun came out and a rainbow of colors gleamed from the ice. Then the clouds came back and the harsh, disagreeable temperature of the day before began to make itself felt again.

On the sidewalks it was no easy task to preserve one's equilibrium. The hall served somewhat to make walking easier, but it was a slippery business at best. It was no unaccustomed sight to see some dignified citizen arising in astonishment from the ground. As for the boys, they went down in heaps and seemed to enjoy it.

There was some skating on the lakes yesterday. The best sport, however, was coasting down the slippery hills of the city. Swarms of boys gathered for hours—until they had worn the sled away—went sailing down the steep grades. It was immense fun for them, and after midnight when it began to freeze again, the boys and the sleds were back doing business at the old stand.

RECOMPENSE COLOMBIA

Resolution With This Purpose in View Subject of Debate in the Senate.

LODGE MOVES TO TABLE IT

This Brings Many Democrats to Their Feet and Discussion Is Quite Animated.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—For almost five hours to-day the Senate debated the Panama question, and it was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned. The discussion arose over a resolution looking to the arbitration of Colombia's claims on account of the Panama revolution. It was introduced early in the day by Mr. Bacon, and was not promptly by a motion on the part of Mr. Lodge to table it. This motion aroused the feeling of senators on the Democratic side, who construed it as an attempt to cut off debate, and said that they would debate the Panama question on some other resolution, if not on this. Finally Mr. Lodge consented to withhold his motion until to-morrow.

Republican senators in their speeches referred to the resolution as a confession of wrong on the part of the United States, and expressed the opinion that any negotiation of that question at this time would give undue encouragement to the people of Colombia and interpret the United States as conceding the revolution.

Mr. Bacon expressed the opinion that this country could reach a peaceful solution by showing some consideration for the people of Colombia.

He did not, he said, desire to invade the province of the President of the United States, but he considered the Senate an advisory body. He said he wanted it understood that he did not speak as a partisan. He moved the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Lodge moved to lay the motion on the table. In doing so the Massachusetts senator took the position that agitation of the question would be most injurious at the present time, because, he said, the President is now, through the Secretary of State, negotiating with General Reyes, concerning all the points at issue.

Mr. Lodge's motion to lay on the table brought a number of Democratic senators to the floor, including Mr. Bacon, Mr. Teller, and Mr. Daniel. Mr. Daniel declared the motion to be unreasonable, and Mr. Teller said it was unusual and extreme, both saying that the motion to lay on the table would cut off debate.

Mr. Lodge then said he would temporarily withhold his motion in order to allow the senators to speak.

Act of War.

Mr. Foraker proceeded to discuss the resolution, and was asked by Mr. Daniel if he did not consider that the President had committed an act of war in preventing the troops of Colombia, a friendly power, from landing on the Isthmus to attack the troops of a rebellious State. Mr. Foraker replied that the President had not given any such order. He said marines had frequently been landed for the purpose of preventing war.

"War between whom?" asked Mr. Daniel, to which Mr. Foraker responded: "War on the part of anybody who wants to fight."
Mr. Daniel said that he considered the issue to be whether the United States had a right to interfere in a civil strife between the forces of Colombia and those of one of its own States.

Mr. Foraker contended for the right of

the United States to prevent any conflict which would interfere with the free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus.

"Were the orders going to prevent war between the Republic of Colombia and the insurgents?" Mr. Foraker asked.
"Not at all," responded Mr. Foraker. "The orders were to keep the transit free. Colombia could have landed her troops elsewhere in Panama if she had been so disposed."

Mr. Daniel asked if Colombia was not obligated to protect the transit of the canal, said Mr. Foraker. "She was coming to the Isthmus to make war." Mr. Foraker challenged the Democrats to point out in what particular the administration had created a wrong under the treaty of 1846.

Origin of Resolution.

"That does not do," said Mr. Morgan, if you will give it a little time. But I want to ask the senator if he does not believe some Democratic members of the Senate will vote for the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty."

"I hope some senators on the Democratic side will so vote. I certainly think some of them will rise above this attempt to make a conflict of this matter," replied Mr. Foraker.

"Then, why?" interposed Mr. Morgan, "does the senator insist upon making a party matter of this in his discussion?"

Turning to Mr. Bacon, Mr. Foraker said: "And now I want to ask what has been the origin of this resolution. Has it been considered by the Democratic caucus, and has it the approval of the caucus?"

"I think," answered Mr. Bacon, "that the senator has no right to propound." Mr. Foraker interrupted and Mr. Bacon asked curtly if he was not to be allowed to propound his remarks.

Mr. Foraker said he thought he had the right to ask the question.
"But he has not the right to ask it in the domineering and dictatorial tone he used," answered Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Hale asked upon what principle Colombia would inaugurate a war after declining the Hay-Herran treaty.
Mr. Bacon replied that it had been his intention to say that Colombia would have taken war upon Panama to recover territory and that under the circumstances war upon Panama would amount to war upon the United States.

An Accomplished Fact.
Mr. Bacon contended that the resolution could not be construed as expressive of the opinion that wrong had been committed by the United States. He continued, and the only possible way was to adjudicate the controversy. He knew that the resolution was an accomplished fact, and that what had been done could not be undone. This being true, he would have the United States do all possible to assuage the feelings of the people of Colombia.

Mr. Hale declared his willingness to accept a resolution, looking to an agreement with Colombia for compensation for the loss of territory, with an understanding that the treaty should be ratified and Mr. Bacon said that he did not think that the proposition went far enough, he could accept it. So far as the treaty was concerned, he was satisfied.

Mr. Spooner said that if this country had not committed questionable acts there was nothing to negotiate, but Mr. Bacon again declared that such was the case, but that the sole purpose was to avert war, for which purpose he was willing to compensate Colombia.

After some further debate in which Messrs. Carmack, Spooner, Hale and Platt (Connecticut) took part, further consideration of the resolution was deferred until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

The House.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House to-day, for more than five hours, considered the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, but reached no conclusions on it. A variety of topics were discussed during the course of the debate. Mr. Adams (Republican, Pennsylvania), in referring to the dinner recently given in New York city, at which the late President was honored, said that those who desire free license in rum and immorality. The statement was warmly received in a vigorous speech by Mr. Fitzgerald (Democrat, New York), who, in giving the reasons responsible, in his opinion, for the Democratic victory in that city, warmly assailed the Low administration.

When the item in the bill providing for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission was reached, Mr. Hepburn (Republican, Iowa) took occasion to express his opposition to the civil service system as it now exists, and expressed a desire to amend the bill by striking out the paragraph providing for the expenses of the commission. Discussion of civil service was pending when the House adjourned.

THE MAUSER RIFLES.
Representative Hardwick Wants to Know Where They Are.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, to-day introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of War to tell House of Representatives how many Mauser rifles were captured by the United States in Cuba during the Spanish war, and how many of these rifles are now in the hands of the United States. Mr. Hardwick quoted from the President's message of January 4th, in reference to a Costa Rican newspaper dispatch, from which the following is taken:

"Hundreds of stacks of arms, confiscated by the Colombian government at the close of the late revolution, have disappeared from some mysterious source, and thousands of rifles of the Mauser type have been found in the hands of the States captured in Cuba, are issuing to the gathering forces from central points of distribution."

Take Philippine Bonds.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The War Department to-day accepted the proposal of Harvey Fiske and Ross, of New York, representing Fiske and Robinson, and the National City Bank, of New York, for the entire \$1,000,000 bond issue of the Philippine government, on account of the purchase of the friars' lands at \$10,577.

JEFFERSON CLUB.
Annual Meeting and Election Last Night.

The Jefferson Club held its annual meeting last night and elected officers for the ensuing twelve months.
Those present: President, Mr. Arthur Levy; Vice-President, Mr. Isaac J. Marcus; Secretary, Mr. Isaac Hold; Treasurer, Mr. Sol. L. Bloomer; Board of Directors, Messrs. Joseph L. Levy, Moses May, Roscoe C. Nelson, Martin Eichel, Charles E. Strauss, Jr. (newly elected), Isaac J. Marcus, Joseph L. Levy, and Mr. L. Binswanger, Barney Bowman (hold over member).

Library Committee—Messrs. Leon Walderstein, Mr. Strauss, Jr., S. Binswanger, Trustees—Messrs. Julius Strauss, Isaac Stern, Henry Fleggenheimer.

Mr. Thomas B. Powell, of Huntington, W. Va., spent yesterday in Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bowers are spending the winter in Asheville, N. C.

\$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 Overcoats, Suits
\$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits
Reduced to **\$14.75** EACH.
An offering of sufficient importance to tempt every man in Richmond.
In addition we are offering—
Broken lots of Boys' Knee Pants Suits,
worth up to \$7.50, at **\$3.95 each.**
Broken lots of Boys' Overcoats and Reefers,
worth up to \$7.50, at **\$3.95 each.**

Cans-Grady Company

NO TROOPS TO PANAMA

Secretary Root Denies There Is the Most Remote Intention of Sending Any.

ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY

Statement Issued After Cabinet Meeting Declares It One of Friendliness to Colombia.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Shortly after the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Root issued the following statement regarding the Isthmian policy of the administration:

"The publication in various quarters of news indicating that the government is preparing to send troops to the Isthmus to carry on military operations against Colombia has been the source of considerable annoyance to the Executive and to the War Department. No state of war exists between the two countries, and no military operations are contemplated by this government; no preparation for war is being made."

"It is not believed by the President, nor by the Secretary of State that any occasion for the employment of troops on the Isthmus is likely to arise. They have used their utmost efforts to convince General Reyes and the Bogota officials of the friendly intentions of the United States towards Colombia, and of their readiness to use their good offices in the settlement of any questions in dispute between Colombia and Panama."

"It is difficult for them to believe that the authorities in Bogota can be so easily misled, and that they will declare war against us; and, even if this ruthless step should be taken by Colombia, this government would in no haste to respond to her challenge. The President makes all possible allowance for the natural excitement in Bogota over a state of things for which the Colombian government is alone responsible, and of which it was fully forewarned. But the Colombian government must recognize the irresistible force of accomplished facts, and the sooner this is done the better for all parties. We have doubtless no wrong; we would like to be of service to them; if they are wise, they will not put it out of our power to help them by any act of readiness and vigilance."

In general Reyes, prior to his departure from Washington, in an interview with Secretary Hay, arranged for continued consideration by representatives of the two governments of the Panama matter.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.
Senator Bacon Offers a Resolution Advising Negotiations.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Following is the full text of the resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Bacon:

Resolved by the Senate, That the President be and he is authorized to negotiate with the Republic of Colombia, with a view to its ratification, of a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, to the end that the Republic of Colombia and the consequent secession of Panama from Colombia, and the alleged aid and assistance given by the Republic of Colombia to the United States in the successful accomplishment of said revolution and secession, through the alleged force and prevention by said land or naval forces of the assertion and maintenance by Colombia of her sovereignty and authority in Panama, and that full and complete compensation may be made by the United States to the Republic of Colombia for the loss of her sovereignty and property rights on the Isthmus of Panama, so far as the same may be shown to be due to any action of the United States through the land or naval forces of the United States, and that the President be and he is authorized to negotiate with the Republic of Colombia, 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Republic of Colombia, with a view to its ratification, of a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, to the end that the Republic of Colombia and the consequent secession of Panama from Colombia, and the alleged aid and assistance given by the Republic of Colombia to the United States in the successful accomplishment of said revolution and secession, through the alleged force and prevention by said land or naval forces of the assertion and maintenance by Colombia of her sovereignty and authority in Panama, and that full and complete compensation may be made by the United States to the Republic of Colombia for the loss of her sovereignty and property rights on the Isthmus of Panama, so far as the same may be shown to be due to any action of the United States through the land or naval forces of the United States, and that the President be and he is authorized to negotiate with the Republic of Colombia, with a view to its ratification, of a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, to the end that the Republic of Colombia and the consequent secession of Panama from Colombia, and the alleged aid and assistance given by the Republic of Colombia to the United States in the successful accomplishment of said revolution and secession, through the alleged force and prevention by said land or naval forces of the assertion and maintenance by Colombia of her sovereignty and authority in Panama, and that full and complete compensation may be made by the United States to the Republic of Colombia for the loss of her sovereignty and property rights on the Isthmus of Panama, so far as the same may be shown to be due to any action of the United States through the land or naval forces of the United States, and that the President be and he is authorized to negotiate with the Republic of Colombia, with a view to its ratification, of a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, to the end that the Republic of Colombia and the consequent secession of Panama from Colombia, and the alleged aid and 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assertion and maintenance by Colombia of her sovereignty and authority in Panama, and that full and complete compensation may be made by the United States to the Republic of Colombia for the loss of her sovereignty and property rights on the Isthmus of Panama, so far as the same may be shown to be due to any action of the United States through the land or naval forces of the United States, and that the President be and he is authorized to negotiate with the Republic of Colombia, with a view to its ratification, of a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, to the end that the Republic of Colombia and the consequent secession of Panama from Colombia, and the alleged aid and assistance given by the Republic of Colombia to the United States in the successful accomplishment of said revolution and secession, through the alleged force and prevention by said land or naval forces of the assertion and maintenance by Colombia of her sovereignty and authority in Panama, and that full